

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

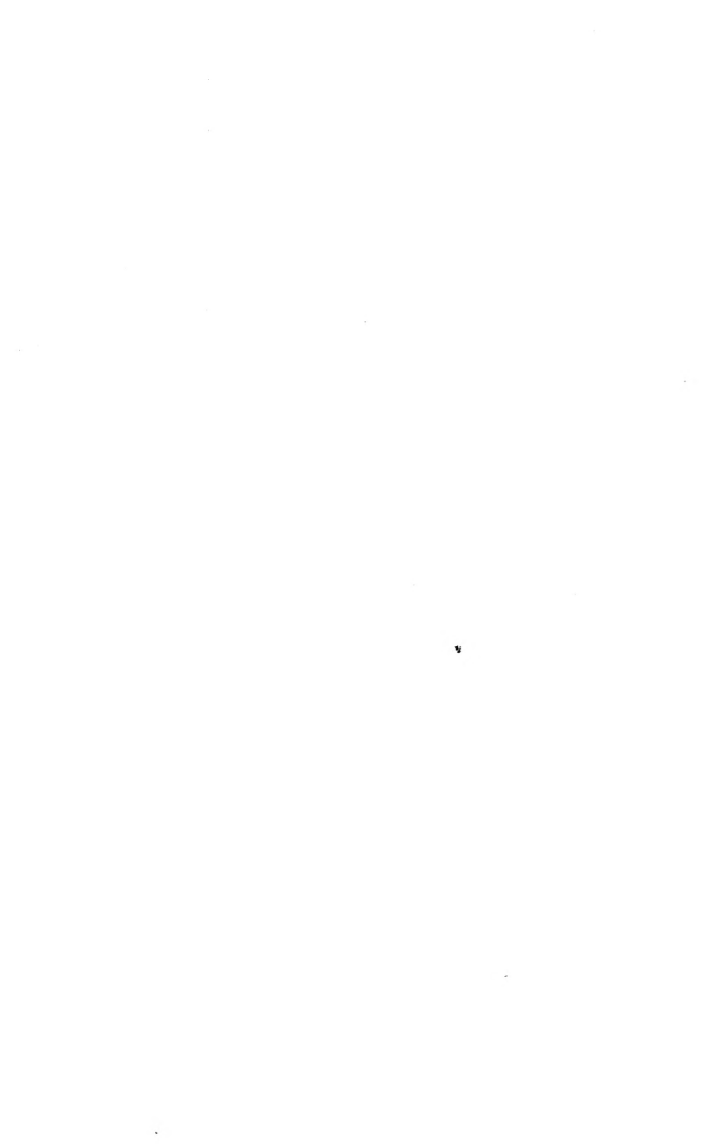
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1910.

“History herself, as seen in her own workshop.”

EARLY ITEMS OF LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORY
LAZARUS STEWART
MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

VOL. XIV. NO. 10.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1910.



HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XIV

1910

LANCASTER, PA.

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PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER PA

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Early Items of Lancaster County History

A great deal of interest naturally attaches to the primitive affairs in our county and that is at present very rare—that is, because items have already been written up. It is only by gathering up certain items that we can eventually expect to put together the whole of the history of those early times. The following items from the first two newspapers of Pennsylvania give us certain phases of the life and times of our remote ancestors here in Lancaster county:

The character of the commerce between Lancaster and Pennsylvania in the infancy of the county can only be understood by the different fragments of information that are picked up from time to time. In the American Weekly Mercury of April 15, 1731, appears the following item:

"Last Monday (April 12) about noon a wagon coming from Conestoga to this city (Philadelphia) laden with hemp, flour, skins, etc., was set on fire by the bushes which were burning near the road. The hemp burned with such violence that it was with great difficulty that they saved the horses and wagon. They lost all their hemp, four bags of flour and six bags of provender."

The returns of the Lancaster County election of 1731 are stated as follows in the Mercury of October 7 of that year. No figures show the number of votes that were given. For the Assembly, John Koyle, John Musgrove, Andrew Galbraith and Thomas Edwards; for Sheriff, John Galbraith;

for Coroner, Joshua Lowe; for Commissioner, Andrew Cornish; Assessors, William Demmy, Thomas Wilkins, Emanuel Carpenter, Gabriel Davis, Daniel Ferree and Thomas Baldwin, were elected. This note gives us the first glimpse of Emanuel Carpenter's political career, which through a course of thirty years became very notable and important.

The issue of the Mercury of October 5, 1732, gives an account of the election that fall. The Assemblymen were George Stuart, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Blunston and Andrew Galbraith; and the Commissioner elected was James Patterson.

In the issue of December 26 of the same year, we have an item which shows the extreme hardship and poverty under which the latter immigrants of Lancaster county Germans arrived. We remember that in 1710 the first ones who came had some means. But afterwards the poorer class began to come. The item we refer to is as follows:

"This is to give notice to all Palatines who came passengers in the ship, Mary, John Gray commander, who have neither paid their passage nor given security for the same that they are hereby required to come to said John Gray or Benjamin Shoemaker in Philadelphia and either pay the passage money or give security, or else they will be prosecuted and proceeded against according to law."

There is also a similar notice as to a shipload of Palatines who came in the ship Pleasant.

In the issue of October 4, 1733, the the Lancaster county election returns for that year are given. They are as follows: Assemblymen, Andrew Galbraith, Thomas Edwards, John Wright and John Coyle (Koyle). While their

votes do not appear, those receiving the highest vote can be ascertained from the fact that in the records the one receiving the highest vote stood first, and so on down to the lowest, who stood last. Thus we see that while Galbraith stood last in 1732, having the lowest vote then, he received the highest vote in 1733. John Wright was defeated in 1732, but stood third in 1733. We do not have the name of the Sheriff and Coroner.

We are also given a glimpse of Lancaster county's belief in witchcraft in these early days in the next item which I shall cite, from the issue of January 22, 1733-4, of the *Mercury*, which, while it does not directly speak of supernatural happenings, plainly insinuates that the old lady who met her death as there stated was a witch. The item is as follows:

"The following letter was sent us by a correspondent with a desire it might be published just as it is, viz: 'James Swafort or Swarfort of Lancaster county at Octarara (Octoraro) the 29th December, 1733, had some hands helping him dress flax in one end of his dwelling house. By some means the flax or tow took fire and there being some quantity above stairs which soon took fire so that in an instant it was past putting out. In the company there was an old woman that had been spinning, and was helping to get some things out or from the fire before they were burnt, and bethinking herself of some of her own clothes that were above stairs said hastily, I'll go save my clothes if I lose my life for it, so running up stairs she threw them out and they were saved but the fire was so vehement that she could not return but fell upon a bed and was there burnt. It is somewhat surprising, the fire be-

ginning at night there was such a violent whirl-wind about the place where she lay burning that it raised the flame to such a height that it gave light above a mile. Another thing which added to the surprise of the spectators was that there suddenly gathered out of the darkness a company of dogs, some thought near 20 about the fire who were so fierce about the place where she lay burning that it was thought they would have leaped into the fire had they not been hindered.' ”

This item also gives us light on the manner of flax culture and preparation for market. Swafort, it would seem, had several spinners and other hands employed, working up his flax for manufacture and market.

The next item of interest in the Mercury is the Lancaster county election returns for 1734. The Assemblymen were James Hamilton, John Emerson, Andrew Galbraith and John Wright. The commissioner, Tobias Hendricks; the assessors, Sam. Ewing, Conrad Weiser, Thomas Rinish, Andrew Douglass and James Swafort. The last named is the same person concerning whom the preceding item was written. No figures of the votes cast in the county for these early years can be found anywhere at all. There are no records at Harrisburg, nor in Lancaster, nor anywhere else. The above is found in the issue of October 10.

The issue of October 9, 1735, contains the returns for that year in our county, but the lists of successful candidates are not now at hand. The vote of New Castle County for that year is given as follows: The dominant party, 564 votes, to 520 for the opposition. The election returns for 1736 are found in the October 7 issue of that year.

Then come the election returns of 1737 in Pennsylvania, in the *Mercury* of October 6, of that year. These returns give the number of votes cast for the different candidates, and are the first election figures now extant in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster county figures are as follows: For Assembly, James Hamilton received 753 votes, Andrew Galbraith 540 votes, John Wright 394 votes, and Samuel Smith 388 votes. The assessors elected for the county received: James Maxwell 673 votes, Gerard Graham 553 votes, John Morrison 402 votes, James Evans 346 votes, William Allison 383 votes, and Thomas Eastland 228 votes. The Commissioner elected was Gowan Howard. His vote is not given.

The James Hamilton vote of 753 was the combined English and German vote before the Germans broke off from the Scotch-Irish and Episcopal and Presbyterian English subjects, and voted with the Quakers, as they did later.

It is curious to note that at this time, when Lancaster county's leading candidate received 753 votes, the highest vote of Philadelphia county was 904 votes, of the city of Philadelphia was 207 votes, and the highest vote of Chester county was 724 votes.

In the *Mercury* of February 28, 1738, we are reminded that Lancaster county was vexed by the proprietary quit-rents. James Steel, the register general, gives notice to all who are indebted to the Hon. Proprietor for quit-rents on lands they hold in Pennsylvania, that for the collection of the same he has appointed to attend for the county of Lancaster at his office in the town of Lancaster the first four days of the month of April.

Again in the issue of March 23, of the last mentioned year, notice is

given that the ship *Charming Nancy*—John Stedman commander—is about to sail for London, and all Palatines indebted to him are desired to pay him for bringing them here, before he leaves, to avoid trouble.

The runaway servant notices are generally not very profitable, but there is a certain amount of history in the one I shall now give and also a certain accuracy of description of dress that it may be of interest to hear this one as it appears in the May 18, 1738, issue of that paper. It is as follows:

“Ran away about the beginning of April, from Stephen Cole, of Pequea, Lancaster County, a servant named Neil Quinn, about 22 years of age. He is an Irishman, and has a great brogue; he is a lusty fellow, very lazy, loves strong drink, and is a great glutton. He had on, when he went away, an Oznabrigs fly-coat, a green jacket and brown trousers. He has curled black hair; but we hear he has it cut off and wears a cap.

“N. B. He had liberty to work out and was last at William Bronson’s Iron Works; and was to return home once a month, or oftener, to settle with his master; but not appearing he is judged to be run away. Whoever brings home the said servant or secures him so that he may be had again will have 3 pounds reward and reasonable charges, paid.

“By STEPHEN COLE.”

The election figures of Lancaster County, of the fall of 1738, are very rare and very interesting. I do not know of them existing anywhere except in the *Mercury* of October 5 of that year. They are not in the *Gazette*, nor in any records at Harrisburg or at Lancaster.

They are as follows: For Assembly James Hamilton received 1,019 votes, Andrew Galbraith 933 votes, Samuel Smith 795 votes and John Wright 758 votes. The votes for the Commissioner-elect and for the Assessors are not given. Those elected were: For Commissioner, Andrew Douglass; for Assessors, George Gibson, Andrew Work, Christian Stoneman, John Powell and Emanuel Carpenter. Those for Sheriff, Robert Buchanan and James Galbraith were returned, and for Coroner, Joshua Low and William Caldwell, out of whom the Governor selected one for Sheriff and one for Coroner.

It is instructive to note the vote of the other counties of the province this year. In Philadelphia County the votes for Assemblymen were: 1,277, 1,301, 1,306, 1,115, 835, 760, 742, 736. In Chester County, for Assembly, the votes were: 936, 947, 988, 885, 655, 644, 631, 392. In Bucks County the votes for Assembly were: 522, 521, 397, 360, 354, 336, 316, 298. And the vote for Coroner in Philadelphia County was 1,232.

We may observe here that Lancaster County's vote was only 250 less than Philadelphia County's; that it was greater than Chester County's by fifty per cent., and over twice Bucks County's vote. At least the successful candidate in Lancaster County received those votes compared to the successful candidates in the other counties. Taking the highest successful candidate's vote in each county and adding them together we have 3,750 votes cast in the Province for those who were successful. The composition vote in Lancaster County was not over 500 votes, and perhaps about the same in Philadelphia and Chester counties; and perhaps about

250 votes in Bucks county. These would make the total minority vote in the Province about 2,000 votes, showing that about 6,000 subjects voted in the Province in those times. This was not more than one-half of the number who had the right to vote.

In Lancaster County this year the Germans threw their strength in with the Quakers against the Scotch-Irish. And though they were willing to help to elect Galbraith, yet their great favorite was James Hamilton.

The only apology for taking so much time and space on the vote of the Province in 1738 is that the vote of that year is the first completely recorded and preserved vote of Pennsylvania known anywhere. And in this light, it is of vast importance, for the purposes of comparison, etc.; and for helping to calculate the probable population of the Province at that time.

Lazarus Stewart

Few events in the colonial history of Lancaster county have attracted more attention, or were more discussed at the time and since, than the raid of the notorious "Paxton Boys" on the remnant of Conestoga Indians who lived at Indiantown, and later their second raid on the few who had escaped the first massacre and been removed to the work-house in Lancaster, where all men, women and children, were indiscriminately slain.

This notorious event created a fierce discussion in the Province, and newspaper articles and a number of pamphlets were published on both sides of the question.

The Quaker element and the people at large very generally condemned the outrage, for such it was, but the "Paxton Boys" were not without their defenders, and these in turn strongly urged the actual necessity of the raid, as these Indians, it was alleged, had committed innumerable thefts in the surrounding country without having been chastised, and against which there was no adequate legal remedy.

Lazarus Stewart was an acknowledged ringleader among the raiders, and his arrest was demanded and made. It was then that he issued the statement and declaration which follow, and which have remained unknown until recently, when they were discovered in one of the offices of the county Court House.

Who Lazarus Stewart Was.

Lazarus Stewart was the son of Lazarus Stewart, an emigrant from

the north of Ireland, who settled on the Swatara Creek, Lancaster County, in 1729, on a tract of land of three hundred acres, granted to him by the Proprietaries on the 6th of March, 1739. He died in 1744. Lazarus Stewart, Jr., was born in Hanover township, May 16, 1733, and in 1751 married Martha Espy, of the same township. Captain Stewart was well educated and a yeoman. Colonel Elder, in a letter to Governor Penn, in speaking of his characteristics as a worthy man, represented him as "humane, liberal and religious." He was also a man of influence and standing in the community where he lived. In his military career he was brave and courageous. He was in the Provincial army, serving under General Braddock at the time of his defeat. In 1755 he raised a company for the defense of the frontier counties, under the command of the fighting Presbyterian parson, Col. John Elder. Many murders had been committed in Paxton and Hanover townships by the treacherous Indians, to which Captain Stewart alludes in his declaration. Colonel Elder did not approve of the means taken for protection in killing the Indians at Lancaster. He reminded his soldiers that the guilty and innocent could not be distinguished. In reading the journal of that celebrated Presbyterian divine and noted missionary, David Brainerd, who made his first journey among the Indians in May, 1745, you cannot fail to be impressed with the degraded and savage nature of these men of the forest. The request of Captain Stewart that he and his soldiers might have the privilege of a just and impartial trial in Lancaster was made to Governor Penn by Edward Shippen, and the delegates,

Matthew Smith and James Gibson, and the Governor and Assembly did not agree and the request was ignored. The prominent part Lazarus Stewart had taken in the killing of the perfidious Indians at Lancaster and Conestoga in 1763 made him conspicuous and disliked by many in eastern Pennsylvania.

He later moved with his family to Wyoming, where he took sides with the Connecticut settlers and fell at the head of his troops in that terrible massacre, July 3, 1778. It has been said Captain Stewart was one of the bravest of heroes of "seventy-six," although impetuous and rash at times.

Before leaving Hanover township, Captain Stewart built a block house a few rods from the bank of the Susquehanna river, in 1771, in Hanover township. It was built of logs, and contained four rooms on the first floor, and ample space in the floor above for the convenience of defenders. It afforded a safe retreat for families in time of danger. A number of families were gathered there for protection on the 3d and 4th of July, 1778. A band of Indians made an attack upon it in June, 1781. The house was defended with great spirit, the women taking an active part in the defense.¹

Lazarus Stewart's Declaration.

Declaration—Let all hear! Were the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton protected by the Government? Did not John Harris, of Paxton, ask advice of Col. Croghan, and did not the colonel advise him to raise a company of scouts, and was this not confirmed by Benjamin Franklin? And yet when Harris asked the Assembly

¹Frontier Forts, Vol. 1, page 450.

to pay the scouting party, he was told "that he might pay them himself." Did not the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, the frontier settlements, keep up rangers to watch the motions of the Indians, and when a murder is committed by an Indian a runner with the intelligence was sent to each scouting party, that the murderer might be punished? Did we not have the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and the savage tomahawk, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Bucks and Chester "ate, drank and made merry." If a white man kill an Indian, it is murder far exceeding any crime upon record. He must not be tried in the county where he lives, or where the offense was committed, but in Philadelphia, that he may be tried, convicted, sentenced and hung without delay. If an Indian kill a white man, it was the act of an ignorant heathen, perhaps in liquor. Alas, poor innocent, he is sent to the friendly Indians, that he may be made a Christian. Is it not a notorious fact that an Indian who treacherously murdered a family in Northampton County was given up to the magistrates that he might have a regular trial, and was not this Indian conveyed into Bucks County, and is he not provided with every necessary and kept secured from punishment by Israel Pemberton? Have we not repeatedly represented that Conestogue was a harbor for provoking savages, and that we were at a loss to tell friend or foe, and all we asked was the removal of the Christian Indian? Was not this promised by Governor Penn, yet delayed? Have we forgotten Renatus, that Christian Indian? A murder of more than savage barbarity was com-

mitted on the Susquehanna. The murderer was traced by the scouts to Conestoga. He was demanded, but the Indians assumed a warlike attitude, tomahawks were raised and the firearms glistened in the sun. Shots were fired upon the scouts, who went back for additional force. They returned and you know the event—Conestogue was reduced to ashes. But the murderer escaped. The friendly and unfriendly were placed in the work house at Lancaster. What could secure them from the vengeance of an exasperated people? The doors were forced and the hapless Indians perished. Were we tamely to look on and see our brethren murdered and see our fairest prospects blasted, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Bucks and Chester slept and reaped their grain in safety?

“These hands never shed human blood.” Why am I singled out as an object of persecution? Why are the bloodhounds let loose upon me? Let him who wished to take my life—let him come and take it. I shall not fly. All I ask is that the men accused of murder be tried in Lancaster County. All I ask is a trial in my own county. If these requests are refused, then not a hair of those men’s heads shall be molested. Whilst I have life you shall not either have me or them on any other terms. It is true, I submitted to the Sheriff of York County, but you know too well that I was to be conveyed to Philadelphia like a wild felon, manacled, to die a felon’s death. I would have scorned to fly from York. I could not bear that my name should be marked by ignominy. What I have done was done for the security of hundreds of settlers on the frontiers. The blood of

a thousand of my fellow-creatures called for vengeance. I shed no Indian's blood. As a ranger, I sought the post of danger, and now you ask my life. Let me be tried where prejudice has not prejudged my case. Let my brave rangers, who have stemmed the blast nobly, and never flinched, let them have an equitable trial; they were my friends in the hour of danger. To desert them now were cowardice. What remains is to leave our cause with our God and our guns.

LAZARUS STEWART.

Warrants for Arrest of Stewart.

There recently came to light in the Court House an old deposition, which told of the conveyance of Lazarus Stewart to the Reading jail. Following is a verbatim copy of the old document:

Lancaster County ss.

Before me the Subscriber one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County Came Adam Sholly of Lancaster County Joyner, and made Oath upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God—that on the 15th day of Septr last past this deponant was ordered by John Philip de Haas Esqr to assist in conveying a certain Lazarus Stuart to Reading Gaol, which orders this deponant was afraid to obey—that on the 16th day of October last this deponant with several other of the inhabitants of Lebanon Town were arrested by the Sheriff of Lancaster County for not assisting in Conveying the said Lazerus to the Gaol aforesaid. And this deponant further saith, that on the 17th October last

²From Historical Collections of Pennsylvania by Sherman Day, page 280.

the said John Philip told this deponant, and a certain Henry Johnson that he would help them that they need not go to Lancaster with the Sheriff, and likewise clear them in Court. But this deponant and the said Henry Johnson must say—that the inhabitants of Lebanon Town had threatened them and said that if this deponant would help to Carry away the said Lazerus that then they would so Beat him that one might Sweep his Bones together in the Street with a Broom—upon which the deponant said he Could say no such a thing, for he was not afraid of the Towns People, but of the Hanover Men, Whereupon the said John Philip Replied you need not denie, for it is Sworn already upon Philip Gloninger, Nicholas Ensinger, Christin Mies & Eml. Bartling—and it is one of them who told you not to assist—and if you give Evidence against one of them you need not go to Lancaster with the Sheriff Now, And when the Sheriff is going off with the other Prisoners, you must pretend to Hunt a Horse, and I will tell the Sheriff that you shall follow him, and when he is out of Town I will take Bail for your appearance at the Court. And further this deponant saith not.

(Signed in German)

ADAM SHOLLY.

Sworn before me the 25 day of October, 1770.

Emanuel Carpenter.

Another Warrant for Stewart.

Before me the Subscriber one of his Majesty's Trustees of the peace for said County Came Henry Johnson said County Joyner and made oath upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that on the 15th day of Sept. last

past this deponent was ordered by John Philip De Haas Esq to assist in Conveying a certain Lazerus Sttuart to Reading Goal which orders this deponent was afraid to obey that on the 16th day of Oct. last this deponent with several other of the Inhabitants of Lebanon Town were arrested by the Sheriff of Lancaster Co. for not assisting in Conveying the said Lazerus to Goal aforesaid, and this deponent further saith that as soon as he was in the Custody of the said Sheriff the said John Philip called him aside saying you had no need to go out of the Sheriff's way nothing shall be done to you, if you will only tell who you was afraid of, that you did not lay hands upon the said Lazerus. Whereupon this deponent answered he was afraid of Hanover People, and this Deponent further saith that next morning he and Adam Sholly was called by the said John Philip to his house and he said John Philip asked this Deponent now tell me of whom was you afraid that you did not assist, for you seemed willing and Ready to go upon which this deponent Replied that Sholly had said perhaps the Hanover men would come and Beat them half dead. Whereupon the said John Philip asked who had told him. Upon which said Sholly answered that several Persons had told him to take Care what he was doing for if the Irish men should happen to Come he would find something upon which the said John Philip said this will help you nothing—oh this will not clear you—you are as Bad off as any of the Rest—and this deponent further saith that in the afternoon of the same day the said John Philip said to him, now tell me which of the towns People told you not to assist—and which of them said

that they would Beat you that it would be necessary to sweep your Bones together in the street with a Broom if you would lay hands upon the said Lazerus in assisting the Constable. Whereupon this deponent made answer that he had heard nothing of this kind from the Towns People. Upon which the said John Philip said to the deponent. You need not denie, for it is sworn already that it was Philip Gloninger, Christian Nies, Nicholas Ensminger and Emanuel Bartling you was afraid of and that it was them that had Threadant this deponent.

Were sworn before me the 25 day of October 1770. Signed

HENRY JOHNSON.

Emanuel Carpenter

Recorded 3 March 1772.

Book O, page 556.

Minutes of December Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 2, 1910.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Society's room, in the Smith Library Building. There was a good attendance of members. President Steinman presided.

The assistant librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, reported the following donations since the last session:

Pamphlet containing "A Few Early Carlisle Publications," from Cumberland County Historical Society; two numbers of "Linden Hall Echo;" Pennsylvania-German for November; Deutschen Pionier-Vereins von Philadelphia; three numbers of International Conciliation; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Educational Department Bulletin of New York State Museum; bound volume of History of the Telephone, by Herbert N. Casson, from A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; Congressional Directory, Sixty-first Congress, second session, from Lottie M. Bausman; catalogue of Young Republicans' Loan Exhibition, June 9 to 21, 1890, from Mr. Steigerwalt; a proclamation announcing the opening of the West India ports, dated 1830, from Thomas F. McElligott.

Rev. Lewis S. Mudge and Rev. I. Rosenthal were elected to membership, and the application of Mrs. F. S. Barr was received.

Miss Bausman reported that she had begun the work of cataloguing the library of the society. She re-

cently returned from Washington, where she secured some valuable information from the Congressional Library, and which she will use to advantage in completing the work for the society.

The application of Miss Blanche Nevin to become a life member of the society was received, and she was unanimously elected.

Mr. Eshleman reported conferring with the ministers in reference to a sane celebration of the Fourth of July, the society having been asked to co-operate in arranging for a big celebration.

Among the documents which were displayed at the Young Republicans' loan exhibition in 1890, a copy of the catalogue of which was presented to the society, were original deeds of the old Court House in Penn Square, the old jail at Prince and West King streets, the original charter of the borough of Lancaster, the deed of the property on which the City Hall stands, and the original plan of the borough of Lancaster. They were placed on exhibition by Robert Clark, who was then mayor of Lancaster. Mr. Hostetter brought up the question of the present whereabouts of these ancient documents, and he suggested the appointment of a committee to take up the matter and see that the papers were properly preserved. It is believed that they are stored on the attic of the City Hall, and the committee will consult with Mayor McClain as to the best plan of preserving them.

The President appointed as the committee to look up the old documents Messrs. Hostetter, Eshleman and Diefenderffer.

As it was the last session of the year, nominations of officers to be elected in January were made. The

present officers, with one exception, were placed in nomination. They are as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D., W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Charles T. Steigerwalt; Executive Committee, D. F. Magee, Esq., George F. K. Erisman, D. B. Landis, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Monroe B. Hirsh, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, John L. Summy, L. B. Herr, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson.

There was a discussion of the suggestion to make a collection of post cards relating to Lancaster city and county, but nothing definite was done in the matter.

The paper of the evening was prepared by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and read by Mr. A. K. Hostetter. Its subject was "Early Items of Lancaster County," and it embraced local reference found in early Pennsylvania newspapers.

Miss Clark read an old deposition which told of the arrest of one Lazarus Stewart for his participation in the Paxton massacre.

The papers were ordered to be printed in the Society's pamphlets.

The session then adjourned.

